

COMMENT OF THE DAY

A New Crisis

THE western world cannot derive any satisfaction from the sudden fall from power of General Naguib, the Egyptian President and Premier. Britain, in particular, has reason to feel apprehensive, for there is nothing in the past record of Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, Naguib's successor as Prime Minister and chief of the Egyptian Revolutionary Council, to suggest that he is at all friendly disposed towards Britain or sympathetic about her Middle East problems. It is possible that the real reason for the deposing of General Naguib is to be found in his attitude to the Anglo-Egyptian dispute concerning the future of the Canal Zone. It is not easy to swallow the official story that he was striving to get up a dictatorship, thereby endangering the stability and security of Egypt, but it is conceivable that Colonel Nasser and his colleagues of the military junta felt Naguib was liable to make what they considered too generous concessions to Britain in order to reach a settlement regarding the Canal Zone. Undoubtedly progress towards an agreement had been made in the course of the informal diplomatic conversations which Naguib held with British representatives during past months and it is possible that the Revolutionary Council believed Naguib was prepared to give too much ground in order to win for himself personal prestige as a negotiator.

ANOTHER likely contributing factor in General Naguib's downfall was his growing popularity among the masses. Whether or not Colonel Nasser was the "brains" behind the coup which deposed Farouk, Egyptians generally regarded Naguib as their "saviour" and their original emotional enthusiasm for him solidified into affection in consequence of his country-wide tours which brought him into direct touch with all classes. They liked too, his homely personality and they believed in his domestic reform programme. Naguib's resignation was forced upon him, and while the Revolutionary Council may feel strong enough to maintain their position in the crisis which has arisen, they are likely to be confronted with angry reactions from the masses who admired and respected General Naguib. The situation created is fraught with potential dangers. Naguib is not without friends in the Egyptian army who may well find opportunity for whipping up a sufficiency of public support to bring about the overthrow of the Revolutionary Council. Lurking in the background are the Royalists who may strive to exploit the crisis for the purpose of restoring the monarchy. Dangerous days lie ahead for Egypt and they may well bring bloodshed and a complete upheaval in the country. But whatever happens it may be taken for granted that there will be no resumption of the Canal Zone negotiations for some considerable time.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT RESIGNS

Military Coup Succeeds

AN OLD RIVAL TAKES OVER

Beirut, Lebanon, Feb. 25.

President-dictator Adib Shishakly of Syria resigned and fled the country in the face of an Army-led nationalist revolt, Radio Damascus reported tonight.

A Jordan Radio broadcast monitored in London said the rebels pledged their loyalty to former President Hashim al Atashi. It said he was safe at Homs, one of the first cities taken by the rebels.

Al Atashi was now "legal President of the Syrian Republic", a rebel statement said. Al Atashi was President when the Shishakly coup took place on November 23, 1951.

At that time Shishakly blamed Al Atashi's People's Party for creating a political crisis to prevent a decision on foreign policy, "on which Syria's life and death may depend". Shishakly, backed by the Army, overthrew the new government, the day it was formed. Today the Army took sides with Atashi and against Shishakly.

Communications between Syria and Jordan were suspended temporarily. The Jordan Radio quoted Lt-Col. Umar al Qabbani, commander of the Army and security forces in the southernmost Hauran Province, as its authority.

The colonel was quoted as saying that Al Atashi had assumed leadership and all the rebellious provinces were behind him.

Leaders of the revolution telegraphed the United Press from Aleppo tonight, outlining their moves. They said they were "safeguarding the country's independence and integrity."

KEEPING THE PEACE
The message received here said the Army "simply is keeping the peace and seeing that the administrative machine of Syria carries on as usual."

"The Army affirms it has no personal ambitions either at present or for the future except to safeguard the country's independence and integrity."

"The Army coup was in response to the wishes of the people and won't change Syria's position nor its international engagements."

Radio Damascus accompanied the report of Shishakly's resignation with an appeal from Colonel Shawkat Shuqayr, chief of the Syrian General Staff, that the "noble Syrian people abide by calmness and not carry out any demonstration whatsoever."

The Syrian coup, coupled with the change of government in Egypt, brought politics to a boil throughout the Middle East.

This vital area, controlling the Eastern Mediterranean and Russia's Southwest flank, also was marred by political disputes in the Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq.

Reports reaching Beirut from Syria said Shishakly might be dying to exile in Egypt.

The Chief of General Staff in Damascus broadcast an appeal to all citizens to be calm and to refrain from holding demonstrations.

He said: "His Excellency the President of the Republic, Colonel Adib Shishakly, submitted a message to the Chamber of Deputies informing it of the submission of his resignation. 'O noble people, to spare the blood of the people whom I love, the Army to which I am ready

Surrenders His Office



EX-PRESIDENT SHISHAKLY

Republicans Fear Seduction Of US

Washington, Feb. 25.

Republican Senators are warning the Eisenhower Administration against the dangers of being seduced by Britain and France into recognition or appeasement of Communist China at the approaching Far Eastern conference in Geneva.

Fears that the British and French Governments for their own commercial and political interests will pressure the United States to dangerous concessions run through much of the current criticism of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, for having agreed at the Berlin conference to meet with Communist China and other interested nations in April to discuss a settlement of the Korean and Indo-Chinese wars.

Thus Republican Senator Ralph Flanders of Vermont warned the Senate this week that "wrong influences" were at work at home and abroad "trying to lead us or drive us into recognition of Communist China."

He said that the wrong influences abroad were "largely British." Britain's policies were based on commercial considerations and her recognition of Communist China had brought only contempt.

Republican Senator George Malone of Nevada has revived an old charge that there was in 1951 an agreement between the State Department and Britain to follow Britain in the recognition of Communist China.

FRANCE THE DANGER
For the Senate Republican leader, Senator William Knowland of California, the danger to United States leadership in rejecting any recognition of Communist China comes from France.

He has pointed out in a speech that the United States, although not an active participant in Indo-China, assumed Berlin responsibility for a conference with the Communists on Indo-China. He stressed the political pressures on the French Government to end the hostilities in Indo-China.

Warning against the dangers of an "Asian Munich," he said: "What is the price to be paid by France and those who assume part of the conference responsibility with her?"

He warned that "we had better make sure that our supplies (to Indo-China) are not cut off by a coalition of a Western Government of which the Communists are a part. Some of our allies are in a position to do this."

One Republican Senator tonight quoted the Press as telling a member of the Senate family that a "Communist work" would be done in the near future. The Senator said that the work would be done in the near future. The Senator said that the work would be done in the near future.

He warned that "we had better make sure that our supplies (to Indo-China) are not cut off by a coalition of a Western Government of which the Communists are a part. Some of our allies are in a position to do this."

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS' LATEST

New Regime In Full Control

Cairo, Feb. 25.

Egypt's new military regime announced today that it had "full control" of the Army and Police and that the government had no intention of executing Mohammed Naguib, the deposed Premier and President.

The Minister of National Guidance, Salah Salem, speaking for the new regime, said: "We have full control of the Army and Police. We could use some dirty solution, such as killing Naguib, but we have never stooped to such methods, even with our foe."

Salem made the statement to newsmen while Egypt continued under a state of emergency declared earlier today after Naguib was placed under house arrest.

The 11-man Revolutionary Council held its first meeting tonight under the leadership of the new premier, Abdel Nasser.

Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, a 36-year-old junior officer, took firm control of Egypt in the so-called "change of leaders" today.

Nasser, who engineered the deposing of King Farouk but gave the glory of the revolution to Naguib, ordered his former chief under "protective supervision" and assumed office as Egypt's youngest premier.

The Revolutionary Council said Naguib turned in his resignation three days ago and it voted last night, during a stormy seven-hour session, to accept it.

CHANGED HIS MIND
Sources close to the ex-President reported that "he hesitated" to make a concession of "quitting easily" his post and "but changed his mind at the last minute."

The coup rocked the Western world, which saw in Naguib the possibility of forging firm ties with the strategic and vital Middle East. But Egypt itself apparently took Nasser's assumption of power as an accepted fact.

He was in firm control, backed up by the military junta that deposed Farouk and by troops enforcing a strict but calm state of emergency.

Naguib's pictures already had been removed from the walls of the "junta" headquarters. Naguib himself was confined to his modest home by a force of 200 soldiers, whose arrival shortly before dawn first tipped him off that his resignation had been accepted.

Informed sources said he would remain there "incommunicado at least for a few days."

Twelve hours after bold headlines told Egypt of Naguib's removal there were no signs of resentment in Cairo. Traffic was normal. There were no unusual gatherings. It was a cloudy, mild day and, to outward appearances, a typical one.

RESPONSIBILITY PLACED
Mr. Dulles' defence in general of the dangers of ignoring the Communists is that the United States could not seek "security" by "sinking in its tent" or "refuse to negotiate because it might be 'out-manoeuvred' at the conference table."

So far as the conference on Indo-China is concerned, he has placed the responsibility squarely upon France for this part of the Berlin agreement.

In private sessions with Senators he had expressed the view that this concession by France to France had improved the chances of the French National Assembly ratifying the European Defence Community Treaty.

The result of this Congressional agitation will probably be that Mr. Dulles will have to give assurances to Congress before he leaves for the Geneva conference that he will not make concessions to the Chinese Communists directly because of pressure from his allies for peace settlements in Korea and Indo-China. — Reuters

NEIGHBOURHOOD QUIET
Naguib's home, a modest one in a quiet suburb, has been made a restricted area. Troops kept loiterers away and stood at the alert with Bren guns. But the neighbourhood remained quiet.

Two United Press photographers were able to drive by in a cab, photographing the house, although Naguib himself was not allowed visitors and no comment issued from the guarded building.

The first news of Naguib's departure from power provoked a few demonstrations, for the fatherly-looking, soft-spoken general was an idol. More than that, he was the symbol of Egypt's new freedom from the monarchy, and in many areas even from oppression.

More than 1,000 students were waiting at Ibrahim University Hall for Naguib to make one of his popular public appearances when they were told of his resignation. They turned away in a mass of confused and milling students, hundreds of their number. — Reuters

Collapses And Dies Waiting To See Queen

Malaya, Feb. 25.
A 69-year-old man was found collapsed and died today after waiting for the Queen to appear. He was waiting for the Queen to appear. He was waiting for the Queen to appear. He was waiting for the Queen to appear.

Stevens Not Thinking Of Resigning

Washington, Feb. 25.
Mr. Robert Stevens, the Secretary of the Army today quickly and "categorically" denied reports that he was prepared to resign. President Eisenhower did not publicly support him in his feud with the Communist-hunting Senator Joseph McCarthy.

This resignation report came from sources close to the Secretary. Within an hour of their publication, reporters were called by the Secretary's office, where Mr. Stevens' assistant, Mr. John Kane, told them the Secretary categorically denies this story.

Mr. Stevens "did not intend to resign" and also denied that he had issued a statement to the effect that he was resigning. He said that he was resigning. He said that he was resigning.

Mr. Stevens was reported to be angry and indignant over some parts of his brush with Senator McCarthy.

He was also said to be troubled over the possible effect on Army morale.

Informed Army sources said Mr. Stevens was making a meeting with General Eisenhower, perhaps today, to get a clarification of the degree of support he could expect from the White House.

These circles believe that the President's attitude would determine whether Mr. Stevens would resign from his post, or remain to continue his opposition to Senator McCarthy's tactics. — Reuters

THE POPE INSISTS ON WORKING

When Pope Pius XII is asked to work today, he says he will work. He says he will work. He says he will work.

His doctor, Professor Riccardo Calzolari, told him to take an absolute rest, spending all his time in bed after the Pope suffered a setback last weekend in his march to recovery. But Vatican doctors said the Pope insisted on leaving his bed and working.

One Vatican source tonight quoted the Pope as telling a member of the Pontifical family that he would work. The Pope said that he would work. The Pope said that he would work.

FLY YOUR CARGO TO EUROPE

DAVID

US Hopeful Of Solution To Japanese Crisis

Washington, Feb. 25. The U.S. State Department today was expecting fresh reports on the Japanese political crisis — which has threatened to topple Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida's government — from Mr. John Allison, the United States Ambassador to Tokyo.

The political situation, regarded by American officials as possibly serious and unexpected obstacles in the way of final ratification of the much sought military assistance agreement with Japan and other policies, had flared during Mr. Allison's absence from Tokyo.

But he returned there from Washington yesterday by air, after a week of talks here with the Eisenhower Administration leaders on Japanese economic, defence and political developments.

His mission to Washington was understood to have been concerned largely with details of the military assistance pact which would establish a programme substantially to expand and equip Japan's present security forces and assist in building its defence industries.

The State Department had adopted the attitude that the current crisis is a Japanese internal matter, and has not commented on it, but increasing apprehension has become evident over the possibility of the time table for the agreement now being upset and other Japanese American policies being affected.

Completion of the agreement had been expected within the next few weeks pending approval by the Japanese Diet.

STILL HOPEFUL

Washington officials were still generally hopeful that the Yoshida government would not fall as a result of the charges of corruption brought against some of its high ranking members.

But new indications of a split between Mr. Yoshida's Liberal party and the Progressive party, whose 74 Parliament seats have enabled the Prime Minister to maintain his pro-Western leadership so far, were a cause of concern among Washington officials.

Officials said they believe that unless Mr. Yoshida had full support from his conservative forces, extreme difficulties would confront the military assistance pact when the government moved for its ratification.

Strong political pressure was already expected on two important aspects of the pact — those requiring Japan to enact measures to protect military secrets and to agree to restrictions on trade with the Soviet bloc nations. — China Mail

The "Spitfire" Retires

London, Feb. 25. Supermarine Spitfires, Britain's most famed fighter planes in world war two, have now been officially retired after 15 years of front-line service.

Veterans of countless air battles, the piston-powered single-seater Spitfires have finally succumbed to the jet age.

The Air Ministry announced today the last operational squadron to fly Spitfires — a photographic reconnaissance unit in the Far East — had been re-equipped with Meteor jets. — Reuter.

"Offshore Buying Plan May Die"

Result Of EDC Delays

New York, Feb. 24. Time magazine said today the European offshore procurement programme may die under the current Government economy drive and as a result of delays in ratifying the European Defence Community treaty.

The magazine said if the programme did die, the United States would have to seek other ways of arming Europe.

Noting that since its birth two years ago the programme had indirectly contributed enormously towards equipment for NATO forces, the magazine said:

"In the Administration's economy drive all foreign aid will suffer and OSP may be the first to go. . . . But the greatest threat to the programme comes from Europe. By act of Congress at least 50 per cent of all OSP funds must now go to a formal European defence community. . . . Europe has dragged its feet on EDC with the result that of the \$1,000,000,000 available for OSP in 1954 hardly any has been obligated. . . ."

"If EDC fails through OSP may well die with it. And it might not be easy to devise a plan for arming Europe that combines military and economic benefits." — United Press.

HOLLAND FIRST

Paris, Feb. 25. Holland today deposited her document of ratification of the European Army Treaty here, the first country to do so.

The Dutch Ambassador took the instrument, bearing Queen Juliana's signature, to the French Foreign Office as stipulated in the treaty.

France, Italy, Germany and the three Benelux countries signed the treaty nearly two years ago. — Reuter.

WEST TO DISCUSS TRADE BAN Policy Towards Russia And Satellites

London, Feb. 25.

British, American and European officials will discuss shortly the East-West trade questions referred to by Sir Winston Churchill in his speech to the House of Commons yesterday on the Berlin conference, it was learned today.

Sir Winston made it clear in his speech that one proposal he had in mind was the re-definition of the term "strategic goods".

So far the move seems to be confined to Western trade with Russia and its European satellites. The question of trade with China, it is believed, will not be reviewed until after the Geneva Conference on Far Eastern affairs in April.

It is known Britain and, in particular, a number of Conservative Party MPs have been agitating for the "re-definition" of the term "strategic goods" because of the recent trade successes scored by Sweden and Switzerland which are not obliged to enforce any ban on trading with Iron Curtain countries.

East-West trade questions will be discussed particularly in the Paris group, authoritative sources said tonight.

This group consists of representatives of the Atlantic Treaty countries and includes Japan and West Germany.

It is an informal organisation meeting frequently to co-ordinate and unify such controls on exports of strategic goods as are necessary to safeguard the security of the member nations.

UNCHANGED

For the time being, the British lists of goods for which export licences are granted or refused will remain unchanged.

In his speech to the House of Commons yesterday Sir Winston said:

"The more trade there is through the Iron Curtain and between Great Britain and Soviet Russia and the satellites the better will be the chance of getting together and increasing comfort."

"When there is so much prosperity for everybody round the corner and within our reach, it cannot do anything but good to interchange merchandise and services on an increasing scale."

NOT MILITARY

He did not suggest at present there should be any traffic in military equipment, including certain machine tools.

But a substantial relaxation of the regulations affecting

manufactured goods and raw materials would undoubtedly be beneficial.

"We are examining these lists (of strategic goods banned to Russia) and will discuss them with our American friends," he said.

Sir Winston Churchill said he was speaking so far only of trade with Russia.

"We cannot relax in trade with China until a Korean or perhaps a wider Far Eastern peace is established. That is a prospect to which we hope the conference at Geneva will open the road," he added. — Reuter.

Caterpillars And Cold Coffee Kept Him Alive



Jens Bjerre, the famous explorer and ace-cameraman, who arrived in London shortly aboard the liner "Himalaya" from Melbourne, Australia. During a recent nine-month expedition into the interior of New Guinea, Bjerre, a member of the Royal Geographical Society, was forced to eat caterpillars to keep alive, a diet only supplemented by cold coffee. Express Photo.

Police Say: "Suicide Attempt" Doctor Says: "Dramatic Misunderstanding" Oscar Levant Swallows Embalming Fluid

Beverly Hills, Calif., Feb. 25.

The pianist-composer Oscar Levant was reported by the police today to have swallowed embalming fluid in a suicide attempt, but his doctor said "it's all a dramatic misunderstanding".

The police chief, C. H. Anderson, listed the incident as a "possible attempted suicide" because Levant's wife had left the pianist. He said Levant was saved by the quick action of a telephone operator who tipped the police after talking to Levant.

Dr. Morley Kert said: "The report that he (Levant) tried to kill himself is absolutely wrong. It's all been a misunderstanding. . . . I've been treating Levant for heart trouble since he had a heart attack a year and a half ago. He took the usual medications for heart trouble. He already had a lot of paralytic, which is a sedative, around the house."

"The police probably saw those bottles and misunderstood it to be formaldehyde. . . . Asked about the police report listing Levant as having swallowed two teaspoons of poison, Dr. Kert said, 'Two teaspoons of formaldehyde wouldn't kill anybody. He couldn't possibly have taken formaldehyde. There isn't any in the house.'"

GERSHWIN'S FRIEND
Levant, who has acted in movies and was one of the closest friends of the late composer George Gershwin, was rushed to the Beverly Hills First Aid Hospital, where his stomach was pumped.

Anderson said quick action by a telephone operator, who

Red Cross Study Centres

Geneva, Feb. 25.

International Junior Red Cross study centres will be held in mid-1954 in Luxembourg, Sweden and Turkey. A centre is also planned in Nicaragua, it was announced here.

The Swedish centre, to which 11 nations have been invited to send representatives, will be held between July 25 and August 6 at Flansstad under the joint sponsorship of the four Nordic countries, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. — Reuter.

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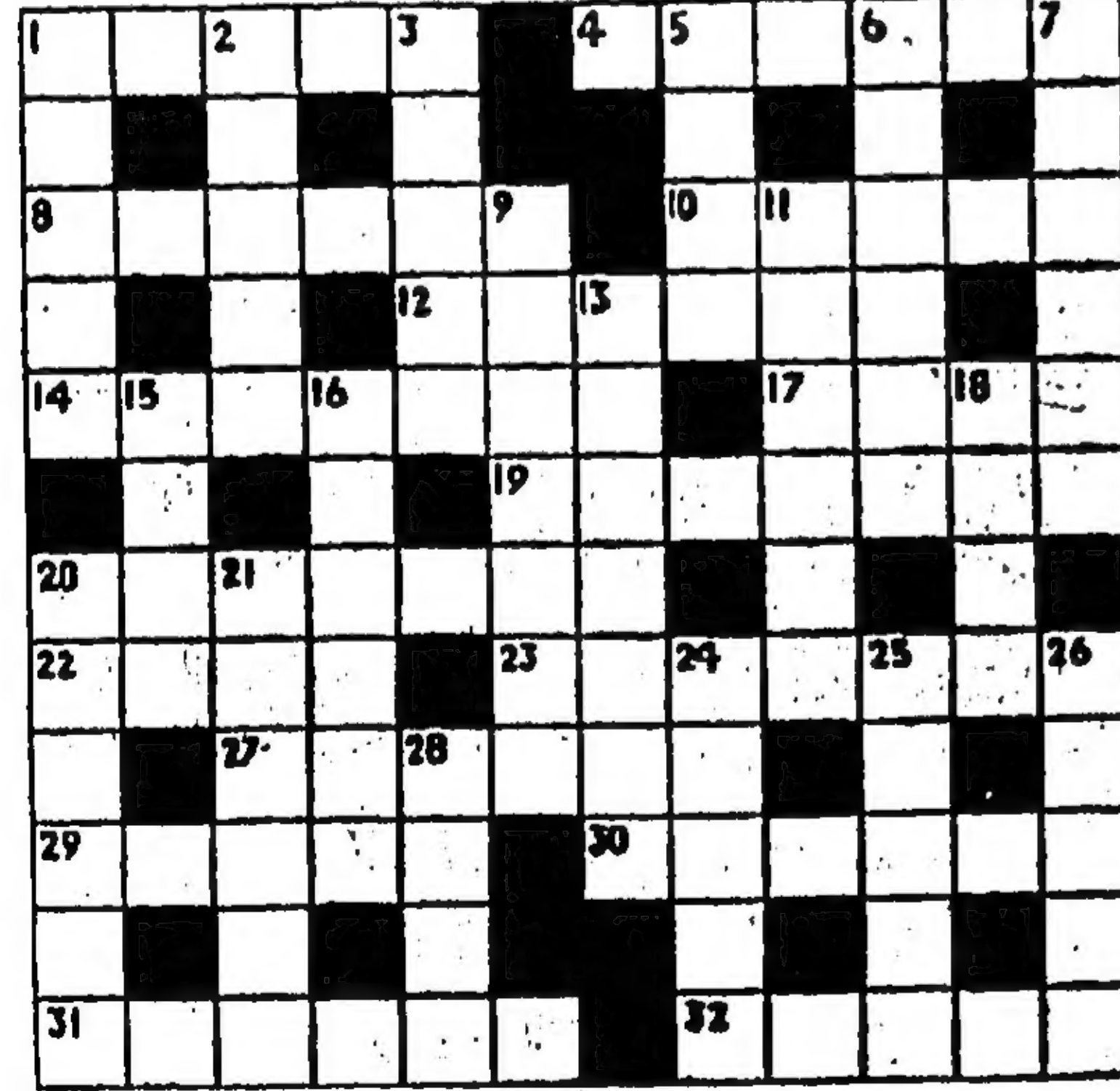
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ACROSS

- 1 Large (5).
- 4 Rascals (6).
- 6 Drooped (6).
- 10 On the move (6).
- 12 Mess (6).
- 14 Bullfighter (7).
- 17 Observe (4).
- 19 Piece of furniture (7).
- 20 Inferred (7).
- 22 Responsibility (4).
- 23 Choose (7).
- 27 Venture (6).
- 29 Bids (6).
- 30 Chisel (6).
- 31 American (7).
- 32 Facination (6).

DOWN

- 1 Broom (5).
- 2 Not heavy (5).
- 3 Produce (6).
- 5 Garment (4).
- 6 Head-nurse (6).
- 7 Thoroughfare (6).
- 9 See (7).
- 11 Aged (6).
- 13 Merchants (7).
- 15 Final word of a prayer (4).
- 16 Entertain (6).
- 18 Experiment (4).
- 20 Obsolete (6).
- 21 Constraint (6).
- 24 Bounds (6).
- 25 Pursue (6).
- 26 Bombard (6).
- 28 Change course (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3. Abolish, 5. Tool, 9. Resolute, 11. Narrated, 13. Book, 15. Manages, 17. Condition, 19. Settled, 21. Reverent, 23. Released, 25. Sinner, 27. Desolate. Down: 1. Bids, 3. Power, 4. Beer, 6. Trod, 8. Inure, 10. Secret, 12. Faded, 14. Advice, 16. Acre, 18. Pious, 20. Famed, 22. Surprised, 24. Tides, 26. Rail, 28. Veil, 30. Even, 32. Tart.

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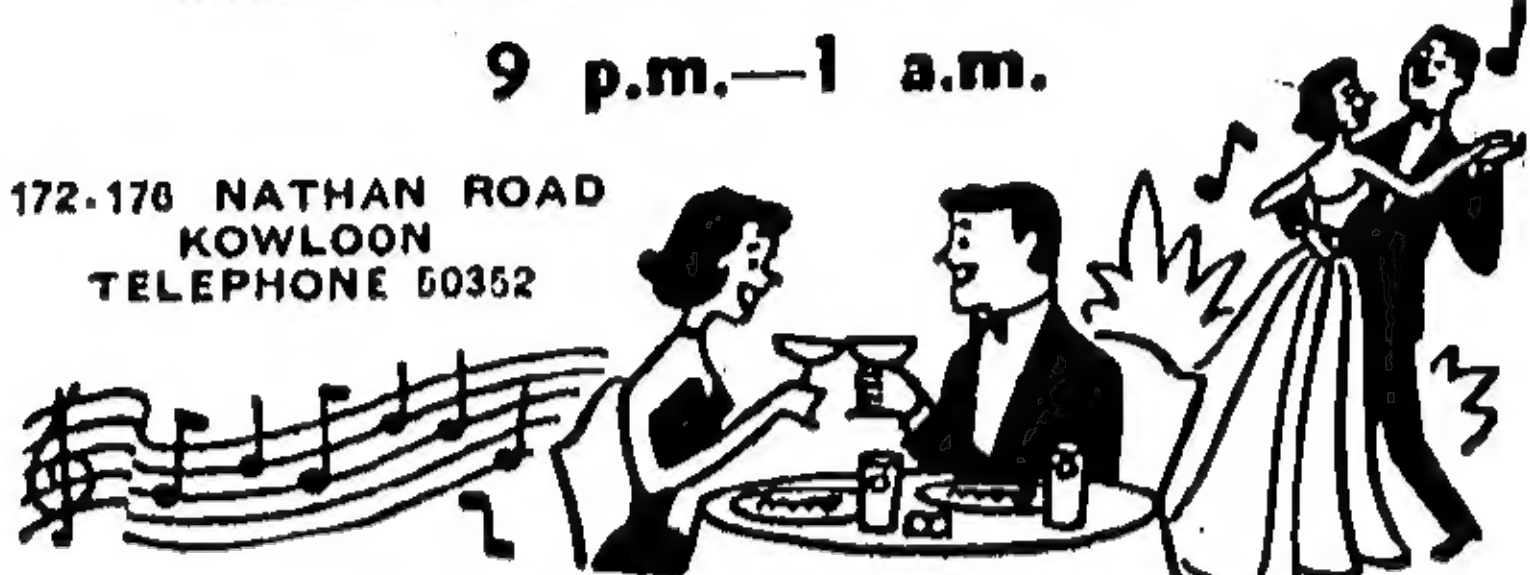
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REPORT ON THE ATOM CHAPTER 7

ATOMIC FIRE FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES

By Gordon Dean

Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, 1950-53

OUT of the welter of words that have been spoken and written about atomic weapons, I will try to bring some sense, in the perspective of the historic trends previously discussed, the following facts and conclusions seem to me to be pertinent:

1. Two atomic bombs have been detonated in war. The power of these bombs has been officially disclosed. Each was 'equivalent' to about 20,000 tons of TNT.

2. The effects of these bombs, which were detonated in the air above the target, are well known. Of the casualties, most were due to such secondary effects as flying debris and induced fires, as has been the case in all other high-explosive bombing attacks.

These effects can be minimised by civil defence measures. Of the direct effects of the bombs, the most important, from the standpoint of casualties, was heat, next blast, last radiation. All these can be minimised by effective civil defence measures, including particularly the deployment of the population from the target area.

It is known that the other effect of an atomic attack, the deposition of radioactive dust particles, was not very important at either Hiroshima or Nagasaki. The towns were re-occupied shortly after the attacks without harm to those returning.

Lethal Effect

3. It has been learned from postwar tests and calculations that the area of damage resulting from an A-bomb explosion is substantially reduced in the case of underground or under-water detonations, and that the lethal effect or residual radioactivity is substantially increased.

Total casualties might be greater or smaller depending upon a number of factors, such as disposition of the population, location of the detonation, wind direction, size of the effect of residual radioactivity, and so on. The activity, however, like the other effects, can be minimised by effective civil defence measures (such as evacuation of contaminated areas, removal of contaminated clothing, consumption of foodstuffs that have been protected by

containers, and decontamination of surfaces with detergents, soups and water)

4. Of the atomic detonations since World War II to which unofficial observers, including representatives of the press, have been admitted, all have been in the energy range of from 75 percent of the force of the Hiroshima blast to about double that force. This, then, is the power range with which the world is most familiar. The U.S. Government, however, has announced that it possesses bombs many times more powerful than those used in World War II.

5. It is well known that the United States is developing a variety of atomic weapons designed to meet a wide range of target situations. The U.S. Government has said that: 'we are working towards the day when we will have atomic weapons in almost as complete a variety as we have conventional ones, that is, in the form of artillery shells, guided missiles, naval weapons, very large bombs for use against big targets, and smaller bombs for use against smaller targets.'

Two Tests

6. It has been announced that two tests in connection with the development of the H-bomb have been held, and that progress has been sufficient for the U.S. Government to say that 'we have entered another stage in the world-wide development of atomic energy.'

7. Soviet Russia, our hostile competitor, is also in the business of manufacturing atomic weapons, and has been since 1949. This does constitute a threat. Although we obviously hold a substantial lead over the Soviets, this is hardly an effective means of preventing them from accumulating enough bombs to deliver a knock-out blow against us.

8. Taking world progress in atomic weapons manufacture and development into account, it is no longer realistic to think of such weapons as something so rare and expensive that they will necessarily have to be expended one at a time, or that their explosive power will bear some fixed relationship to the bombs we have known in the past. Atomic weapons are absolute weapons; whether the target is a supply dump, a regiment, or a whole nation.

The only realistic way to plan our defence, therefore, including civil defence, is to assume that atomic weapons, if used against us at all, will be used in sufficient quantity and size to destroy thoroughly whatever target they are aimed at. The effects would probably be of the same type as those resulting from the blasts at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but the degree might well be very different. As the Russian military press has said: 'The atomic bomb has not yet been tested in war, but it has been tested in the laboratory of the atom.'

atomic weapon strength. In my opinion, this has been sufficient to deter them from any full-scale aggression which they may have planned for the continents of Europe and Asia. It follows that if we would continue to deter them we must remain strong. It does not follow, however, that we need match them (twenty to one, or ten to one, or even one to one, in atomic bombs) (never—certainly not if deterrence is our primary objective, as indeed it should be).

Weapons Goal

Simply stating 'ahead' of the Russians, or even 'far ahead' of them, is not the goal. The weapons goal for the United States should be a sizable stockpile, no matter what the Russian stockpile may be. Deterrence is accomplished when a sizable number is reached, for 'sizable' means that point where an enemy, calculating the risk of retaliation, says to himself: 'No matter how many atomic bombs I may be able to deliver on the cities and on the industrial and military targets of the United States and its allies, I simply cannot afford to take the punishment which retaliation would bring.'

The Russian military and political leaders no doubt made this calculation several times in the days prior to 1949, that is, before they had any bombs, and concluded that they could not take the retaliation which all-out aggression would bring upon them. In the days since then, with a few bombs, they have obviously reached the same conclusion.

Probably the most widely discussed subject in atomic energy, after 'the bomb,' is something we have come to call 'atomic power.' The words 'atomic power,' when used in connection with the peaceful utilisation of the atom, generally mean but one thing—heat. Most of the energy released in a controlled nuclear chain reaction appears in the form of heat, just as the energy in, say, a coal fire, which is a chemical chain reaction, also appears in this form.

Differences

In a sense, it would be entirely correct to describe a controlled nuclear chain reaction as a nuclear 'fire' in which atomic 'fuels' (called fissionable materials) are 'burned' (fissioned) to produce heat for useful purposes. As in the case of a chemical fire, 'ashes' (called fission products) are left over after the nuclear fire has been extinguished.

Although a nuclear fire resembles a chemical fire in that heat is produced and ashes remain, that is about the end of the similarity. Furthermore, there are a number of striking differences:

1. The quantity of heat produced by unit weight of fuel is enormous. The heat of a coal fire, for example, is about 10,000 B.T.U. per pound of fuel, while that of a nuclear fire is about 10,000,000 B.T.U. per pound of fuel.

2. Whereas, for all practical purposes, a chemical fire can exist only in an atmosphere in which oxygen is present, a nuclear fire can exist only in an atmosphere made up of billions of the incredibly small, invisible atomic fragments called neutrons. A nuclear fire, therefore, 'feeds' on neutrons. But neutrons not only cause atoms to fission; they themselves are produced by the fission process. Thus a nuclear fire itself creates the means by which it is propagated.

The fire is controlled, therefore, by controlling the number of neutrons it has access to, much as one can control it. Neutrons are so important to atomic energy that some people call the programme 'the neutron business.'

Thick Shield

3. A nuclear fire, unlike a chemical fire, is invisible. In burning, it creates large amounts of invisible nuclear radiations, similar to X-rays, which are dangerous to humans and damaging to certain types of materials. For this reason, as we have seen, a nuclear fire must be surrounded by a thick shield of lead or concrete or water to seal in this dangerous radioactivity.

In addition, the ashes left over from a nuclear fire remain 'hot' in a radioactive sense for very long periods of time and must therefore be handled with the utmost care.

(Copyright by Gordon Dean)

(Tomorrow: What has been done already and some of the sensational things that may be accomplished by atomic power).

POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTER



"Don't blame me! The Army Council only issued them, after exhaustive tests, in the interests of overall security."

Donat steps in to close the £50,000 gap

by HAROLD CONWAY

THE country vicar whom I greeted at Ealing Studios. I looked around him contentedly and said: "My, it's good to be back. It's even better to be on the pay-roll once more."

I assured him that cinema-goers—I nearly said parishioners—throughout the land would endorse those sentiments. For the clerical collar and slightly shabby overcoat came from the studio wardrobe; greyish tints in his usually rich-brown hair, the deep wrinkles on cheeks and forehead were examples of the make-up man's art.

Behind the gentle parsonical facade was Robert Donat, once Britain's most popular screen actor, beginning his first picture for nearly three years.

Lost salary

During that interval Donat has been kept from the studios by the ill-health which has persistently dogged his acting career. It is an interval which must have cost him £50,000 in lost salaries, since a star in the Donat class can easily earn £10,000 per picture.

"My funniest performance," they tell me, will never be seen," he says. "It was my test for 'Hobson's Choice,' and it still makes the director, David Lean, laugh. But I got ill again just after the test—so John Mills was given the role. Ah, well, I expect he'll be even funnier." To offset that £50,000 loss Donat can put his month's engagement at the Old Vic last year—at the top Vic salary of £45 a week; plus a few radio and recording performances. Also, of course, he is one high-ranking star who has not been piling up arrears of surtax.

Extra appeal

Starting again at 49 (his birthday comes next month), Donat retains that little extra appeal—half-whimsical, half-wistful—which the other British actors have not got. In his come-back picture, called "Lease of Life," Donat is playing—with red-haired Adriano Corri for his lively daughter—a Yorkshire village parson who is under a doctor's sentence of death. Given the chance of preaching a sermon in the cathedral of a nearby city, he throws away his notes on impulse—and starts the congregation with a lusty philosophy of life. The sermon hits the front pages of the national papers; the vicarage becomes a scandal centre. Perhaps we might subtitle this film "The Reverend Mr Chips."

Shall we see Mr Donat, our most golden-voiced actor, back on the London stage this year? He doubts it. The important thing for him is to catch up with the kind of money only film studios can pay. In an adjoining set at Ealing was Donat's actress-wife, Renee Asherson, whom he married last year. She is filming by day, acting in a West End theatre by night.

"Yes, I've put the missus out to work in a big way," says Mr Donat cheerfully. "I can't remember the name of her film; it takes all my time to memorise my own lines after this lack of practice. But the main thing is that she brings home a wage packet, too, each Friday night. It's wonderful."



ROBERT DONAT
"A gentle, parsonical facade."

For Your Ochchi Chionive

From
CHAPMAN PINCHER

A NEW treatment for black eyes is outmoding the raw-beetsteak method. An injection of a colourless liquid into the skin rapidly disperses the damaged blood which gives a bruised eye its colour.

The 'loveliest' black eye should now be cleared up in 24 hours, doctors claim. The injection contains a powerful substance called hyaluronidase, which speeds the movement of fluids in the tissues.

The fact that only a doctor can give the injection is a disadvantage compared with the steak method, but nowadays it is cheaper to go to the doctor than waste the steak.

ATOM-CHEAT

★ THE latest atom-smashing machine has surprised scientists by yielding far more energy than it should. So it has been named the swindlertron.

ONE FOR THE ROAD

★ NEW tests for suspected drunkenness in drivers may be adopted by the police following a year's work by a panel of leading chemical analysts.

The panel, headed by Dr. D. W. Kent-Jones, was set up at the request of the British Medical Association, which is soon to issue a report on "The Recognition of Intoxication."

It recommends that two tests involving analysis of blood taken from suspected drivers should be officially adopted by police laboratories throughout Britain. Such tests might detect the 'sub-intoxicated' driver who is sober enough to walk chalk lines and say tongue-twisters but is still too much under the influence of alcohol to drive safely.

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ARMY'S POSITION AT TOP OF THE TABLE RECEIVES A SEVERE SETBACK

By LM. MacTAVISH

The Army's position at the top of the league table received a severe setback at the Club Stadium yesterday when they were beaten by a solitary goal scored by Sing Tao's Ho Cheung-yau mid-way through the first half.

The soldiers were a tired looking side for most of the game and it is obvious that some of the players are being asked to play in too many matches to allow them to maintain their edge.

In this game the Tigers appeared to be yards faster and lasted the pace of the play much better, although there were times when they were hard put to it to keep their goal intact.

When the going was hottest the experience of Hau Yung-sung and Honniball was very much in evidence and the Sing Tao boys owed a lot to the stout defence of these two fine players.

The game never rose above very ordinary standards but

the tactics of the Tigers in giving the ball plenty of boot and hoping that Ho Cheung-yau would snatch a goal paid a dividend that in the end added up to two valuable points.

PLANNED AND SCORED

The goal that settled the issue was planned and scored by their brilliant young inside-left who gave Wingfield a most uncomfortable afternoon. The ball was pushed through to him, and with a neat body away he sent the defenders running the

wrong way, so giving himself just enough room to swing his left foot and crash the ball wide of Granger's right hand.

The soldiers should have levelled the score soon afterwards, but Bennett got too much angle on a well placed cross from Lunn and his header slipped away just a fraction wide of the post.

After the interval the Army staged many massed attacks in an attempt to save the game but apart from Reeves, who played brilliantly, and Bennett there was no forward capable of carrying the ball through the resolute hard tackling Sing Tao defence. The game developed into one hour attack on the Tigers' goal but there was more danger in the lightning breakaways of the Sing Tao forwards than in all the sustained pressure that the Army exerted at the other end.

For the winners Hau Yung-sung, Sik Pei-yin, Honniball, Ho Cheung-yau were the men who mattered most in collecting the two points for a team that never stopped or slackened their efforts.

In a sadly disappointing Army side only Granger, Buckley, Wells, Reeves and Bennett seemed capable of raising a gallop although newcomer Lunn showed that he has speed and distinct possibilities.

Wingfield, Middleton and Chase were right off form and there must be more than one position that is causing considerable concern to the officials of the team.

VERDICT: This defeat just about blots the Army's last hope of winning the Championship... but on this occasion they were beaten by a side that was both faster and fitter. Sing Tao looked a better side than they have done for weeks and they deserved their victory. Army must find an answer to the heavy calls that are being made on their players who have looked leg weary and heavy-footed for several games.

GRINDA AND DAVIES IN THE FINAL

Manila, Feb. 26.

France's Jean Noel Grinda and Britain's Michael Davies battled their way to the doubles final in the current Junior Invitational net tournament here yesterday with an easy conquest of the Philippine pair, Ruben Escobar and Manda Elizalde, by a score of 6-3 and 6-2.

In the doubles final tomorrow, Grinda and Davies will meet the brothers Johnny and Guillermo Jose, the latter a former Philippine Junior Champion whom the French Junior Champion is likely to meet in the singles final.

But for his over-confidence, Grinda could have won his match with Eddie Dunge yesterday. Grinda lost the first set 4-6 but managed to win the second 6-3. Their match was stopped by darkness, and the third set will be played today. Dunge is the third seeded local entry.—France-Press.

Early Mist Not In This Year's Steeplechase

Dublin, Feb. 25.

Mr Joe Griffin's Early Mist, winner of last year's Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree, and one-time favourite for this year's race, will not run in the event which takes place on March 27.

Early Mist was reported injured earlier this week.

Vincent O'Brien, his trainer, is very disappointed that Early Mist cannot make a bid for the double.

Byron Marshall will now ride Royal Fox who is of the same ownership and trained in the same stable as Early Mist. Royal Fox is a three-year-old colt who won the Spring Handicap at Aintree last year.

SCUNTHORPE V. PORTSMOUTH



Gill, the Portsmouth goalie, punches away from Whitfield of Scunthorpe in this goalmouth melee also involving Wilson of Portsmouth and Haig of Scunthorpe in the fourth round Cup tie replay at the Arsenal Stadium.

Let Jack Gardner Fight His Old Pal Williams

Says DESMOND HACKETT

Why such a jolly chap as Joe Jacobs should persist in the ulcer-growing business of fight promoting is beyond me.

Jovial Joe has a tavern in the bustling city of Leicester. That would be sufficient to satisfy most chaps. But not Joe.

Now he finds himself with such handsome heavyweights as Jack Gardner and Johnny Williams all signed up for his next show, but he cannot find anyone to fight them.

Such names as Trinidad technician Ansell Adams and the rugged Austrian Kurt Schlegel were suggested as just the men to take on the comeback boy, Jack Gardner.

When John Simpson, way out in South Africa, heard such suggestions he phoned back: "Nothing doing. Wait until I get back."

Manager Simpson is anxious that Gardner should return the gentle way. A fine thing for Manager Simpson and an excellent scheme of things for Gardner.

IT'S EASY MONEY

But what about the cash customer? He is entitled to a fight for his money. Why not let him have a real fight and put in Gardner and Williams to decide who fights Don Cockell for his British and Empire titles?

I can hear the squeals from the camps of Cockell and Gardner. Naturally they want to carry on picking up easy cheques for appearances against hand-picked opponents.

Probably both these farming fighters remember that July night at Leicester in 1950 when Williams was battered into exhaustion by Gardner in the most brutal fight I ever saw. Williams finished up in hospital and Gardner looked as though he had walked straight into a bus.

But, after all, fighting is a tough occupation. The going is hard, but the reward for the top men is middling handsome.

The margin between Cockell, Williams and Gardner is as slim as a fly-weight. Let us sort the thing neatly out and give the fight fans the break they deserve.

I insist that it be Gardner v. Williams... and please excuse me while I duck.

TIED OF DUCKING

And, on the point of ducking, a man who is sick and tired of dodging the blows is wee George Raynor, who trained Sweden's Soccer team which held Hungary to a draw.

He has been holidaying in these parts and tells me: "I'm sick and tired of hearing about the Hungary match."

Strong Emphasis On Youth In Australian Touring Tennis Team

Sydney, Feb. 25.

A strong emphasis on youth marks the seven-man team of Australians chosen to play tennis overseas from May to September this year.

The tour is old stuff for Lewis Hoad and Ken Rosewall, 19-year-old "twins" who clinched the Davis Cup for Australia when they won the final two singles matches of the Challenge Round at Kooyong, Melbourne, in December. Mervyn Rose and Rex Hartwig are also known in Europe and the United States.

But the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia, following the phenomenal success of its "babies" Hoad and Rosewall, picked three more youngsters to gain experience overseas in 1954.

They chose Neale Fraser, 20-year-old Melbourne left-hander, Roy Emerson, 18-year-old Brisbane junior star, and Ashley Cooper, 17, of Melbourne to make up the biggest Aussie tennis troupe to travel abroad.

They reaffirmed their faith in Harry Hopman's wizardry touch by naming the shrewd tennis ring-master as manager.

THE "BABY"

Cooper, "baby" of the team, is the same age as Hoad and Rosewall were when they made their first trip abroad in 1952. This husky six foot-one Mel-

bourne boy packs a "power game" behind a killing service. His service and fine backhand first attracted attention about 18 months ago in Melbourne inter-club and schoolboy tournaments.

Handicapped by a thumb injury, Cooper pulled out of the pre-Davis Cup state tournaments in New South Wales and Victoria. He made his mark, however, in the National Championships at White City, Sydney, which rounded off the Australian season.

He virtually clinched this trip when he knocked out Clive Wilderspin in the first round. Wilderspin, ironically enough, himself earned a place in last year's team when he beat Hoad in the 1953 national championships.

Cooper followed up this surprise victory by downing former national junior champion Billy Gilmour. And before he was through he put up a grim quarter-final battle against Rex Hartwig, who got to the final against Mervyn Rose.

Cooper finished high school last December and planned to become a teacher like his father. He has now decided to postpone his enrolment in Melbourne Teachers' College for 12 months.

Aussie tennis critics have high hopes for Cooper, whom they have dubbed a "new Hoad." Anxiously looking for a Davis Cup singles man as an alternative for unpredictable Rosewall, they think Cooper may turn out to be the boy they're looking for in another year or two.

QUEENSLAND "FIND"

Emerson, the proud "find" of Queensland tennis officials, got his first big break when he was included in the Davis Cup training squad for last year's Challenge Round.

The Queenslanders thought they had something when they came up with Ian Ayre a couple of years ago. He bothered both Seixas and Trabert in the 1951 season, but his star petered out fast.

"We didn't get Ian young enough," commented the tennis officials. He was 23 when they sent him to Wimbledon in 1952.

Emerson lost when he played England's Billy Knight in the National Junior Championship final. He showed a tremendous amount of promise in other matches, though he didn't score any surprise victories. He has a smooth style, good service and can cover a tennis court like greased lightning.

Fraser is the son of the Victorian Minister for Labour. He has been one of the top juniors in Melbourne for years, but never got the breaks on the big stuff. He broke into the lime-light, however, when he gave Lewis Hoad a bad shock in the Victorian Singles Championship. He took the first two sets of their second round clash, 6-4, 6-4, and led 4-2 in the third before Hoad pulled his socks up and got himself out of trouble.

In the National Championships Fraser fought for every point before Seixas subdued him 9-7, 8-0, 7-5.

Fraser plays a hard game. He slams down a twisting left-handed service and races to the net for punishing volleys and fierce smashes. He has a deadly "loop-the-loop" forehand drive which he hits high, with a lot of top-spin.

Fraser showed his worth as a doubles player when he partnered Wilderspin against Seixas and Trabert in the National Doubles semi-final. The youngsters, with Fraser dominating, never relaxed their attack until they ousted the American Davis Cup doubles winners, 6-4, 12-10, 10-8.

With a man like Hopman in charge of the team, each one of the seven Australians is likely to improve on the coming tour. They may not improve as spectacularly as Hoad and Hartwig did last year, but four months under Hopman's strict tennis regime usually pays off.

Aussie experts even give the older Rose and Hartwig room for further improvement. Rose especially may blossom out after clinching the National Championship—his first major Australian title in four years of big tennis.—United Press.

Kurt Nielsen Beaten In Straight Sets

Miami, Feb. 25.

Temperamental Kurt Nielsen of Copenhagen suffered a surprising upset today in the third round of the Miami Invitational Tennis Championships.

Unseeded Al Harum, a University of Miami sophomore, whipped the Danish ace in straight sets, 7-5, 6-3. Harum broke through the Dane's service in the first game to set a steady pace that lasted throughout the match.

Nielsen complained several times that Harum, last year's National Junior Indoor Champion, was foot-faulting and showed his impatience at the time Harum took in relaying the balls and getting ready to serve.

"STALLING TACTICS"

"Harum threw me off my game with his stalling tactics," Nielsen said later. Harum cracked through Nielsen's service in the fifth and deciding game of the second set, scoring on skimming placements and passing shots. Harum also was stronger than usual with his powerful service.

Fourth-seeded Sven Davidson of Stockholm, Sweden, registered two easy victories. Davidson, who beat Nielsen for the indoor title in New York on Monday, beat Gerry Slobin of the University of Miami, 6-8, 6-4, 6-3, in a second round match halted by darkness last night.

He then went on to beat Cal Ragan of Gastonia, North Carolina, 6-2, 6-4.

Lorne Main of Vancouver, Canada, defeated Orlando Garrido of Havana, Cuba, 6-2, 6-3, to move into the quarter-final.—United Press.

Indians Beat Malaya 13-0

Singapore, Feb. 25.

The Indian Hockey Federation touring team scored its eighth consecutive win at Ipoh today by trouncing the Federation of Malaya team by 13 goals to nil. But for the gallant efforts of the home goalkeeper the score might have been considerably bigger.

The Indian team's goalkeeper, Ram Prakash, did not have a chance to do much with the ball except once during the 70 minutes of play.

As usual, the top scorer was the Indian captain, Bobbir Singh, who got five goals. Paraj Gopal and Sushinathan had three goals each. Eight of the goals were scored in the second half.—France-Press.

ENGLAND 401 FOR 8 AT GEORGETOWN

Georgetown, British Guiana, Feb. 25.

England were 401 for eight at close of play on the second day of the third Test against the West Indies here today.

THE SCOREBOARD

England, 1st Innings

W. Watson, c. Ramadhin	12
L. Hutton, c. Worrell	1
Ramadhin	169
P. May, lbw b. Atkinson	12
D. Compton, c. Stollmeyer	6
Atkinson	64
T. Cravenby, b. Ramadhin	38
Woodie, b. Ramadhin	40
T. Bailey, not out	19
Evans, lbw b. Atkinson	27
J. Laker, b. Valentine	0
A. Lock, not out	20
Extras	20
Total (for eight wickets)	401

Fall of wickets: 1/33; 2/70; 3/220; 4/227; 5/306; 6/321; 7/350; 8/390.

Bowling:

	O	M	R	W
Gomez	32	0	75	0
Worrell	16	5	33	0
Ramadhin	62	31	102	4
Valentine	30	16	88	1
Atkinson	68	27	78	3
Stollmeyer	2	1	3	0
Walcott	2	0	2	0

Byes: 18; no-balls 2.—Reuter.

HOME SOCCER

London, Feb. 25.
Charlton Athletic and Newcastle United played to a goalless draw in a First Division League match today.

This match was arranged from last Saturday, February 20, as Newcastle United were engaged in the FA Cup quarter-final.

The Rotherham United-Doncaster Rovers League XI match, originally rearranged for today, was postponed until April 29.—Reuter.

Hongkong Girls Win Again In Manila

Manila, Feb. 26.

The visiting Hongkong YMCA girls basketball team last night ended its Manila series with a convincing 28-18 victory over the local champions, the St. Stephen's quintet, in its 11th appearance here.

Last night's game was the tenth victory in 11 games for the visitors. In the tenth game they tied with the Manila Chinese Interceptors 30-30.

Last Wednesday the Hongkong girls scored their ninth win over the Manila Tigers by 32-28. The star of the Hongkong team was W. K. Lee, whom the local guards simply just could not stop. She scored ten points.

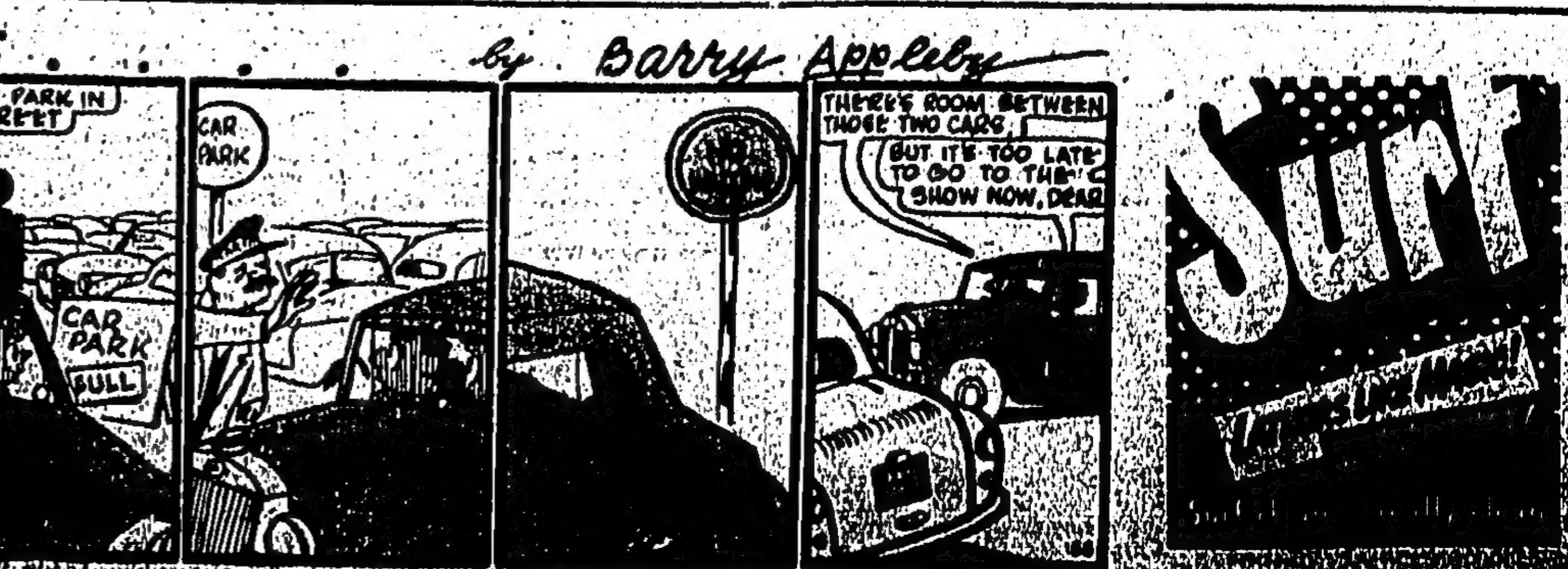
The Hongkong players will return home by plane tomorrow after their very successful Manila visit.—France-Press.

ARMY ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Army inter-unit team athletic championships for Minor and Major Units will be held today and tomorrow respectively.

On both days the championships will start at 10.30 a.m. and the band of the 1st Battalion will be in attendance during the lunch hour and afternoon.

THE GAMBOLS



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"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Apr.

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Outwards		
"ORDIA"	for Japan	28th Feb.
"ORMARA"	for Singapore, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kuwait, Khartoum, Aden & Basra direct.	28th Feb.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

Inwards		
"EASTERN"	for Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kobe & Melbourne	28th Feb.
"NELLORE"	for Japan	28th Feb.
"EASTERN"	for Japan	28th Feb.
"NELLORE"	for Japan	28th Feb.

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Arrives	Mar. 1	from Japan.
Sails	Mar. 2	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

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"STAR ARCTURUS"

Arrives	Mar. 3	from Singapore.
Sails	Mar. 4	for Okinawa, Incheon, Fusan, Kobe & Yokohama.

"LAO"

Arrives	Mar. 7	from Manila.
Sails	Mar. 8	for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khartoum, Aden & Bahrain.

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Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted at P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in cases of any earlier than the times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Registered parcels may be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26

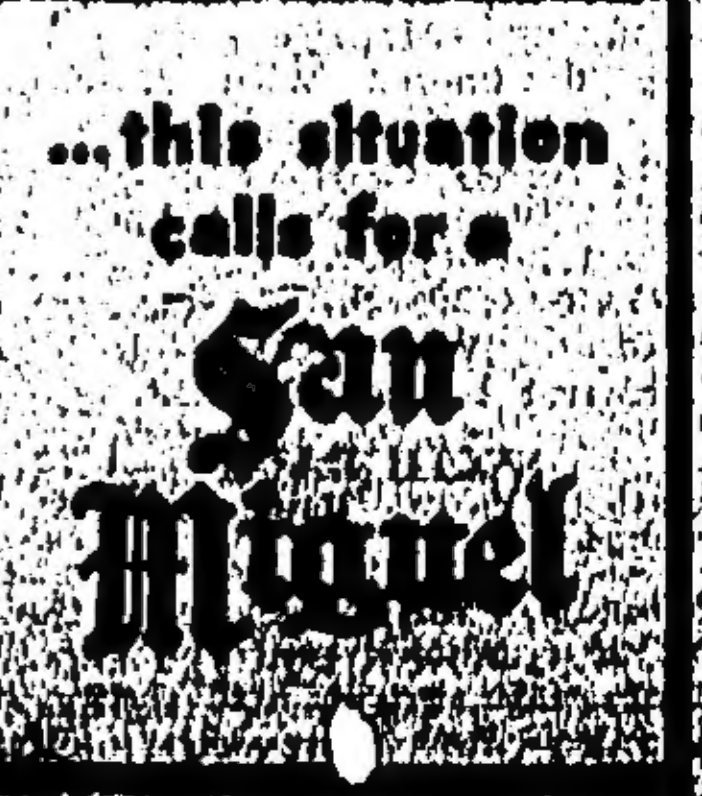
By Air
Malaya, Indonesia, S. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, U.S.A. & Canada: 6 p.m.
Indo-China: 5 p.m.
By Surface
North Borneo, 3 p.m.
Japan, 3 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

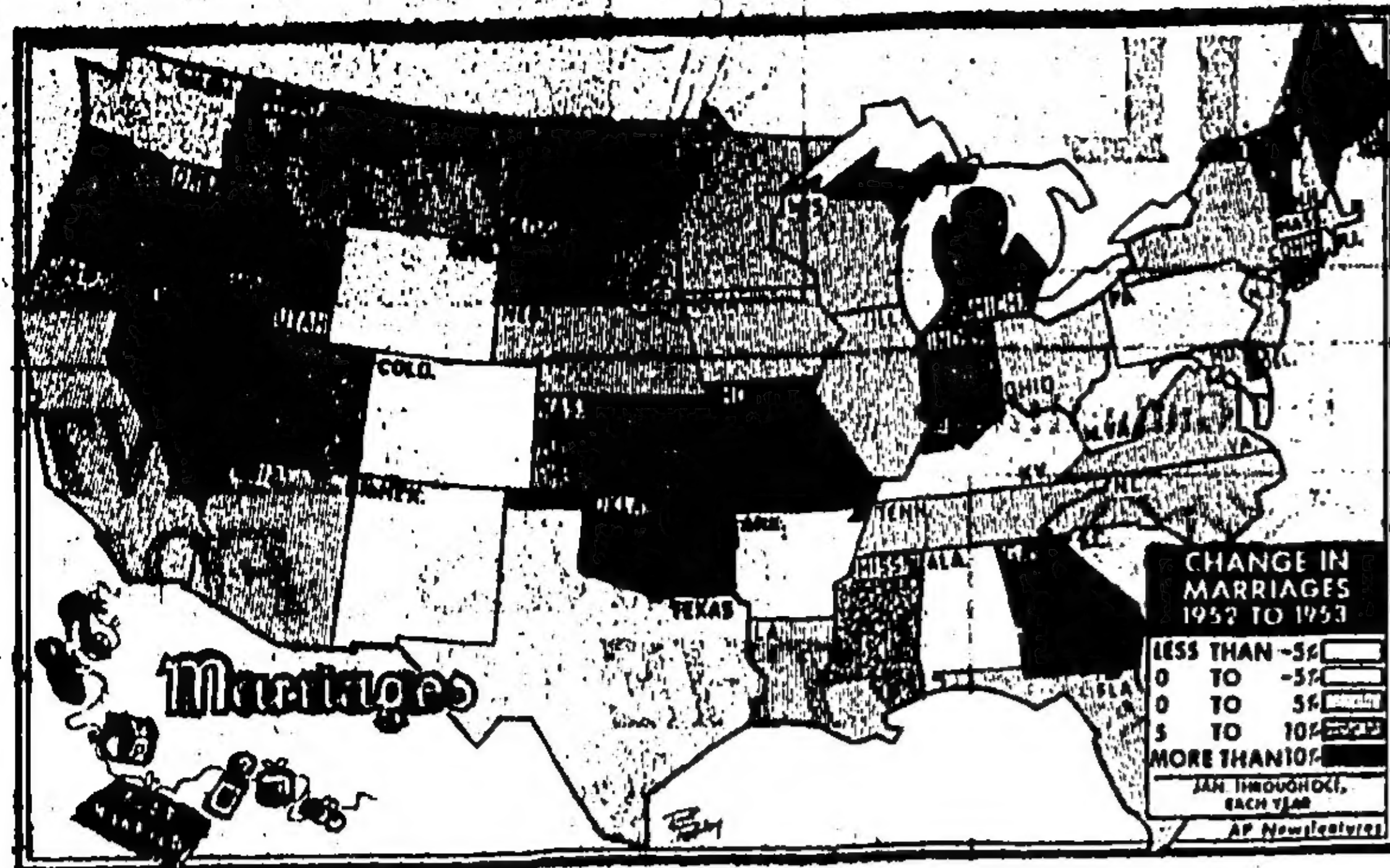
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27

By Air
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada: 6 a.m.
By Surface
Malaya, S. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, U.S.A. & Canada: 6 p.m.
Indo-China: 5 p.m.
By Surface
North Borneo, 3 p.m.
Japan, 3 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
By Surface
China, Republic, 8:30 a.m.
British East Africa, 1 p.m.
Aden, Maldives, India, 5 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A. Central & South America: 6 p.m.
China, Republic, 8:30 a.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

DREDGED IN SPECIAL AREA

Three fishing boats, "Chun Kam-shu", 20, "Wong Kam-shu", 21, were fined \$10 each by Mr. A. C. Parker at the Marine Court yesterday for fishing in a special area. The court said that the boats were dredging for fish in a special area. The court said that the boats were dredging for fish in a special area. The court said that the boats were dredging for fish in a special area.





A Statistical Paradox: More Get Married In USA, Yet Rate Falls

By Warren Bennett, AP Newsfeatures Writer

There were 1,553,000 marriages in the United States last year—20,000 more than in 1952. Yet the nation's marriage rate fell off slightly, from 9.8 to 9.7 per 1,000 population (including the armed forces overseas).

This has created a statistical paradox: a slumping marriage rate although 20,000 more couples did march up the aisle to Lohengrin in 1953 than the year before. The reason lies in the nation's record-breaking population boom.

Last year the country's population increased 2,700,000, pushing the total to about 161,200,000 by Jan. 1. This increase reflects not only a record number of births (3,950,000) but also low death rate and a moderate increase in immigration.

"There's Gold In Them There Trees"

Auckland, N.Z., Feb. 24.

New Zealanders, with forests covering more than one quarter of the total land area of their country, are becoming more conscious of the dollar-saving wealth of their timber.

Exotic pines, between 20 and 30 years old, now cover much of over 900,000 acres and they are replacing the native forests because they grow more rapidly than New Zealand's own species.

Two events this month are bringing home to the people of New Zealand the growing importance of their tree resources. They are:

1. The official opening, on February 20, by the Prime Minister, Mr. Sidney Holland, of the new \$2,000,000 Kiriwhiwhi Pulp and Paper mill project belonging to New Zealand Forest Products Limited; and

2. A 4-day conference, at Rotorua, of 400 sawmillers, timber merchants, forest service operators and businessmen on future trends in timber production, Australian timber requirements, and progress in the use of radio pine, which comprises 40 per cent of the Dominion's cut.

When all the Kiriwhiwhi mills are working at full capacity, annual production will be at the rate of 45,000 board feet of timber. With the use of other sawmills, the company's total timber output may reach 75,000,000 feet.

This will involve cutting some 50,000 acres of forest on a rotational basis, leaving over 120,000 acres untouched.

The paper-making plant, New Zealand's largest and most modern, was built by Wairarapa (Bury) Ltd. of Lancashire, England, for Kiriwhiwhi and, with other plant in this mill, cost \$1,550,000.

It can make paper from 3-1000ths of an inch up to 24-1000ths of an inch thick.

Designed in London

Both the mill building and the plant were designed by a London firm of engineering consultants. Steel parts were sent from England in fabricated form, and a member of the firm of consultants came to Kiriwhiwhi to supervise the planning of the site and installation of the plant.

With remarkable smoothness, the 250-foot long machine began making paper last November and has since then been running steadily. The first machine was made to a different type of paper some days later.

This paper mill, covering over 75,000 square feet on three floors, requires relatively few operators. Only 48 men were on duty when it started.

All the machinery is of New Zealand manufacture.

two British shift foremen and one Australian shift foreman.

Utilisation of New Zealand's exotic forests through chemical pulping is an important feature of post-war industrial development in New Zealand.

It is opening up a wide field of trade, both internal and external, in wrapping and packaging papers, creating a ready source of chemical pulp for sawmilling production, and stimulating research into extension of by-products and new uses for wood constituents.

Regular shipments are already being made from Kiriwhiwhi under a 20-year contract to supply to Australian Newsprint Mills Ltd., near Hobart, a minimum of 250,000 tons of unbleached sulphate pulp, at the rate of between 12,500 tons and 14,000 tons a year. The first shipment under this contract went forward in August, and excellent reports have been received of the value of New Zealand softwood pulp for mixing with harder Australian fibres in the manufacture of newsprint.

New Zealand hopes that Australia will reduce her imports from the Northern Hemisphere and buy more and more softwoods from her.

The Government-sponsored ENZ28,000,000 project of the Teanau Pulp and Paper Company Ltd., consisting of a large sawmill, a pulp mill, and a newsprint mill to utilise the vast resources of the Kaitake State Forest in the middle of the North Island, is also contributing to develop.

Plans call for the erection of a saw-mill this year capable of producing 72,000,000 board feet of sawn timber a year.

In addition, a pulp mill with a capacity of 45,000 tons of kraft pulp a year and a newsprint mill with an annual output of 75,000 tons are expected to be completed by 1958.

By agreement between the two companies, production of newsprint in New Zealand is to be transferred to the Teanau Company, and production of unbleached sulphate pulp and newsprint will be the special province of New Zealand Forest Products Limited.

These developments are expected to create a substantial number of new jobs in the forestry and paper-making industries.

By the end of 1954, the total output of the New Zealand forest products industry is expected to reach 1,500,000 tons.

The nation's population spurt, which began in 1946, has now continued for eight consecutive years. In this period the population grew by 20 millions. Before 1946, it took 17 years to produce such an increase.

The record marriage year for Americans was 1949, when 2,291,000 weddings were performed. The rate zoomed to 16.2 per 1,000.

One factor that tends to keep the current rate down is that the number of single persons was depleted by the marriage boom immediately after World War II. Another is the smaller number of persons reaching marriageable age because of the low birthrate during the depression-ridden 1930's.

The accompanying map is based on reports of the National Office of Vital Statistics and surveys by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The percentage change from 1952 to 1953 is based on data from January through October of each year. The map shows that in 1953 the number of marriages increased 10 per cent or better in seven states. Missouri showed a 17.3 per cent increase, followed closely by Delaware with 16.8. The other five states and their percentages are Vermont, 14.1; North Dakota, 11.7; Georgia, 11.3; Oklahoma, 10.8; and Nevada, 10.5. On the other hand, 14 states and the District of Columbia reported fewer marriages in 1953 than the year before. In all but one of these—Arkansas—the decreases were less than 8 per cent.

In Arkansas, marriages fell off 42 per cent. The reason was a new state law requiring a premarital serological test. Arkansas had been registering a steady decline in marriages during the early months of 1953, but the slump was accelerated after July 1 when the new law went into effect.

Neighbouring States

It is quite possible that many marriages that might have taken place in Arkansas previously are now being contracted in neighbouring states. This could account in some degree for the spurt in weddings in Missouri, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

The state with the most marriages was New York which in 1953 had 123,729 and registered a 2.1 per cent increase last year. New York State had more marriages in 1953 than the combined total of the seven states in the West North Central region: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

In a majority of leading cities, the number of marriages changed but little from that of the year before. Only one large city, Birmingham, Ala., reported a decline of more than 10 per cent.

In contrast, five cities reported increases of more than 10 per cent. These cities and their ratios were: Tulsa, Okla., 17.3; Dallas, Texas, 16.8; Chicago, Ill., 16.1; St. Louis, Mo., 15.7; and Memphis, Tenn., 15.1.

The average marriage rate in 1953 was 9.7 per 1,000 population, compared with 9.8 in 1952. The rate in 1951 was 9.9, and in 1950 it was 10.0.

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FIRMER TREND IN

HK SHARES

Utilities Firm After Selling Wave

By A Special Correspondent

After a sudden wave of selling hit the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on Tuesday morning, for no apparent reason at all, there was a partial recovery in prices on Wednesday afternoon and utilities particularly were quite firm again yesterday.

Prior to yesterday's recovery the market had been in a slight depression for about a fortnight, a condition brought about first by the Vietnam advance on Luang Prabang and the apparent deterioration in the Indo-China situation, followed by a bout of profit-taking which brought investment shares down from their peak levels.

Explaining Tuesday's sudden slide in prices one broker told me: "There seemed to be a sudden rush of selling orders; it set up a chain reaction, but why it started—I don't know."

According to Chinese quarters, however, it seems there has been a revival of interest in individual property buying and that both Europeans and Chinese investors needed money to finance new private flat projects.

The increased dividends announced by Trams and Electricity (Trams \$1.80 less tax plus an interim of 80 cents making \$2.40 for the year against a total of \$2.30 last year and Electricity \$1.50 free of tax plus an interim of 70 cents making \$2.20 for the year against \$2.10 last year) were possibly a factor in the recovery of utilities yesterday. Sale prices certainly indicate it. Trams advanced

30 cents, Lights old, 30 cents, and new 20 cents, Electricity, 50 cents, Telephones 10 cents.

Repe's dividend of \$1 will certainly be a disappointment and some fall can be expected from yesterday's buyers quote of \$17.70. A glance at the company's dividend record shows that in 1950 they paid \$3, in 1951, \$2.50 and in 1952, \$1.75. It would be misleading however to regard this as a steady decline in the "dividend" as the company has maintained the dividend each year at \$1 but has reduced the "bonus" from \$2 in 1950 to nothing today. Market talk is that the company is expanding in Malaya and as a result of capital expenditure they have had to cut the bonus out.

Lands took a somewhat peculiar dip during the week after the announcement of their quite attractive new issue terms. This is attributed to overseas selling of the shares. But Lands deserve a closer examination in the light of yesterday's price of \$75.

A HANDSOME PROFIT

Under the terms of the issue, shareholders are offered bonus shares in the proportion of three for every 16 held and new shares at par in the proportion of two for 15. Let's take a hypothetical case of a man holding 300 shares at their present cash dividend price of \$15 or \$73.25 as dividend, at a total value of \$21,975. He can get 60 bonus shares free and 40 new at \$25 each which in fact means that for the expenditure of another \$1,000 he has now 400 shares worth \$22,975 on present market rates or \$57.44 each.

Those who held out this week must be quite pleased with themselves for once the new shares come on the market they should be showing quite a handsome profit.

In the recovery yesterday, Textiles rose to a new high of \$17.70. Hotels advanced 10 cents to within five cents of last week's price. Banks and Unions were fairly steady but Banks were, if anything, slightly lower on the week. Wheelocks were down five cents on the day and 15 cents on the week and Dairy Farmers were steady on the day but down about \$1 on the week.

There is no free talk on the reason behind Realty's proposal to increase authorised capital except it is said the company is taking a religious interest in land for flat building.

NEW SEATS

On the subject of land and property it is hard yesterday to give a few people in Hong Kong who are ordering new flats to be built to their own designs—one of the reasons advanced for the sudden call on invested money during the week.

The most popular plan is for four or more home-units in a club together and design a block of flats. The flats costing \$10,000 each and the idea is to save on the water and gas. A number of such blocks are being built on the Kowloon side. The new flats are frequently being built on the Kowloon side. The new flats are frequently being built on the Kowloon side.

Exchange Rates

Business and industry in Hong Kong are expected to be fairly active in the coming months. The market is expected to be fairly active in the coming months.

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Allied Investors' Issue Oversubscribed

A spokesman for Allied Investors Corporation Ltd., announced this morning: "The subscription for the issue of \$1,000,000 ordinary shares at \$1 each in Allied Investors Corporation Ltd. was closed at 10.10 a.m. this morning. The issue was oversubscribed, more than 100 per cent."

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Feb. 25.

Stocks carried through on a good scale today the rally which began late last night. The market opened higher and moved up steadily, with a late push in televisions, some steels, motors, utilities and a host of special issues lifting prices sharply.

Activity increased modestly with turnover of 1,470,000 shares compared with 1,350,000 yesterday—highest since January 12.

Active leaders with speculative interest whittled by news that two Texas oilmen had bought the 800,000-share block of Baltimore and Ohio, New York Central rose nearly a point at its high, closed is higher at \$24 1/2.

Chrysler ran up 1 1/2 points to \$55 1/2 on a report that the company hopes to cut the competitive lead of the top producers with new styling, and cost reorganization.

American Telephone, fifth most active issue, rose 3/4 to a new high at \$182.

Bethlehem Steel gained a point in the steels.

Of 1,107 issues traded today, 563 were higher, 506 lower, and 281 unchanged.

The NY Stock Exchange bond volume was \$3,395,500.

The American Stock Exchange volume was 490,000 shares.

Dow Jones closing averages were:

30 Industrials 201.41

20 Utilities 101.82

65 Stocks 111.28

40 Bonds 100.10

Comm. future price index 178.77

United Press

Prices of cotton futures today closed as follows:

Spot 35.00

March 34.75

May 34.50

July 34.25

Sept 34.00

Increases In Freight Rates

Send UK Costs Up

London, Feb. 25.

The British Minister of Transport, Mr. Lennox Boyd, has decided to increase rail freight and dock charges by 10 per cent as from March 1. The increase will affect about 30 per cent of all port facilities in Britain. Spokesmen for the Iron and Steel Corporation have estimated the cost of steel production will be raised, as a result, by around 9 shillings per ton.

The Minister of Transport has also refused to remove restrictions on the sale of second-hand British ships to foreign countries. He said a wide measure of freedom was allowed to ship-owners to sell their ships abroad, but for reasons of national security and defence, he could not abolish all restrictions on the transfer of ships to overseas buyers.

In the meantime, trading conditions for ships have clearly improved since the turn of the year. A moderate increase in demand in several of the leading cargo trades, especially for vessels in early loading positions, has brought the first extensive recovery in rates for more than six months.

A meeting of the International Chamber of Shipping has been held in London with the participation of representatives from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, India, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the UK and the US.

The Standing Committee was re-elected as follows: M. Jacques Marchegay (France); Mr. R. E. Kumana (India); Mr. D. A. Delprat (Netherlands); Mr. L. H. Hoogh (Scandinavian group); Lord Runciman (UK); and Mr. T. A. Monroe (US).

FLAG DISCRIMINATION

The chairman reported on the present position with regard to the negotiation of reciprocal agreements for the avoidance of double taxation, and said that the next stage would be for the International Chamber of Commerce, who it was expected would give full support to the document adopted at the last meeting of the ICSS, to take the matter up with the Fiscal Commission of United Nations.

The meeting had before it reports of the Standing Committee on further cases of flag discrimination and issued the following statement:

Examination of instances of flag discrimination during 1953 had shown an increasing tendency on the part of governments to curtail the freedom of trade in shipping, and to impose discriminatory provisions regarding potential treatment to the ships of the national flag. This tendency has been particularly marked in the case of those countries whose participation in the field of transport is of comparatively recent origin. While understanding the national aspirations of the countries concerned, the International Chamber of Shipping, recorded its profound disagreement (the Indian delegation dissenting) with flag discriminatory methods adopted by these countries to foster their merchant shipping.

The meeting stressed that only by interplay of supply and demand for world shipping could sea transport as an international industry grow economically and efficiently, and that the trading community.

The amount of tonnage delivered throughout the world during the past half year has been the lowest since 1947. The report shows a net gain in total tonnage over the period of 1,522,414 tons, which was about 100,000 tons more than in 1952. This was due to a number of factors, including the world tanker fleet of vessels of 2,000 tons or more, which was about 1,000,000 tons in 1952, and the fact that the world tanker fleet was about 1,000,000 tons in 1952.

Completions in the period covered by the report were 1,000,000 tons, while 44 old vessels of 400,000 tons or more were broken up, including 30,000 tons of shipping tonnage for all countries—China, India, Japan, etc.

CHICAGO GRAIN FUTURES

Chicago, Feb. 25.

Wheat futures today closed 1/2 cent higher at 1.15 1/2.

Barley futures today closed 1/4 cent higher at 45 1/4.

Both the wheat and barley markets were extremely quiet and featureless.

Spot No. 1 Red was quoted at 19 1/2 cents per lb.

Spot No. 2 Red was quoted at 19 1/4 cents per lb.

Spot No. 3 Red was quoted at 19 1/4 cents per lb.

Spot No. 4 Red was quoted at 19 1/4 cents per lb.

Spot No. 5 Red was quoted at 19 1/4 cents per lb.

Spot No. 6 Red was quoted at 19 1/4 cents per lb.

Spot No. 7 Red was quoted at 19 1/4 cents per lb.

Spot No. 8 Red was quoted at 19 1/4 cents per lb.

Spot No. 9 Red was quoted at 19 1/4 cents per lb.

Spot No. 10 Red was quoted at 19 1/4 cents per lb.

Spot No. 11 Red was quoted at 19 1/4 cents per lb.

Spot No. 12 Red was quoted at 19 1/4 cents per lb.

Egyptian Bank Shares Fall

London, Feb. 25.

After the news of the Egyptian political crisis, shares of the National Bank of Egypt closed 10 shillings to 220/4, and Anglo-Egypt Bank was down 2 shillings to 48 shillings, lowest since November 10, 1953.

Boom In UK Cotton Industry

London, Feb. 25.

For decades everybody has been scolding the Lancashire cotton industry for having excess capacity.

The industry has been cutting down year after year, for their own benefit and now a boom is severely testing its highly reduced capacity.

The Financial Times, in a careful review, said today: "depression can take anything from eight months upwards, depending on the type of cloth and finish required."

"Grey cloth orders take four or five months for completion and the finishing processes, though varying according to complexities, take at least as long."

The spinning section is now turning out yarn at about 80 per cent of their 1951 rate and the weaving section is about 85 per cent.

But a good many plants are hastily re-introducing "housewives' shirtings" in order to increase production.

But from the communal point of view, the depressing factor is that 75 per cent of Lancashire's production today is for the home market and only 25 per cent for export; not many years ago the two percentages were exactly reversed, with 75 per cent coming "foreign."

Change for Britain—United Press.

Singapore Rubber Market

Singapore, Feb. 25.

Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:

No. 1 rubber per lb. March 24 1/2

No. 2 rubber per lb. March 24 1/4

No. 3 rubber per lb. March 24 1/4

No. 4 rubber per lb. March 24 1/4

No. 5 rubber per lb. March 24 1/4

No. 6 rubber per lb. March 24 1/4

No. 7 rubber per lb. March 24 1/4

No. 8 rubber per lb. March 24 1/4

No. 9 rubber per lb. March 24 1/4

No. 10 rubber per lb. March 24 1/4

No. 11 rubber per lb. March 24 1/4

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SNORKEL

Page 10 FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1954

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

A Doctor's Day

FROM the young doctor's consulting room in the new town, they said: "The best time to see him would be after evening surgery. It's supposed to end at seven. Come at eight o'clock to be on the safe side." I did, but it was 9.30 before the doctor was free to talk.

The doctor proved to be a Scot from Inverness, who came to the old town (that is parent to the new, after doing his military service. He answered an advertisement for a junior partner in a long-established firm of general practitioners.

Now, he is one of three contemporaries who, in partnership, look after the health of the new town. He has 3,400 National Health names on his "list," and a few private patients.

OUT AT 6 A.M.

HE brought out his call-book to describe the fairly typical working day that now was coming towards its end.

The day started at 6 a.m. with a telephone call. "Chap who said his wife had been awake since 2 a.m. with tummy pains," said the doctor. "One always goes out to tummies, never know what they might be." This one turned out to be a not particularly serious case of food-poisoning.

By 7 a.m. the doctor was back home and in bed. Just about in time to get up at 7.30, his normal hour, for breakfast—and a call from the midwife saying please come along. He went.

At 8.30, the doctor was in his surgery. The 25 people waiting included children with minor ailments, several adults with workday colds, a child with a hernia, and several women "with the new town complaint of not having grandmother round the corner to consult."

NINE CALLS

THERE was a man with a poisoned hand and another with a potched foot.

Morning surgery over, the doctor dealt with his mail, helped by the secretary he shares with his partners. Most of the seven letters needing answering had to do with appointments for his patients to see specialists.

Before the doctor could start his morning visiting he had to spend half an hour with a girl in labour, then, between midday and 1.30 p.m., he made nine calls on patients in their houses. Two had whooping cough, one tonsillitis, from anaemia, and one asthmatic patient, as well as two new babies to be checked over.

SLIPPED DISC

AFTER a brief luncheon break, the call-book took charge of the doctor's day again. Afternoon calls included visiting an old lady with a falling heart, two people with muscular aches, and one with a slipped disc. They occupied the doctor until 5.15 p.m. when he went home for tea.

At 5.30 evening surgery started. He was just about at the end of it when a summons came to a suspected appendix, and because of the circum-

stances, that meant a wait until the ambulance arrived to take the patient to hospital seven miles away.

The doctor hurried to a birth he had meant to attend. He was just too late. He went home and the telephone calls started again.

THE PHONE AGAIN

SAID the doctor, between them: "When it gets dark, people get afraid. That's why a doctor's phone rings at night so much." And he added: "It's strange, too, that these days people seem to want to talk to a doctor about things that once they would have talked over with the person."

The phone rang again. The doctor listened and made more notes for his call-book. That book that any day might, like a policeman's notebook, contain details of accidents, assaults, attempts of suicide, as well as run-of-the-mill complaints.

The book that, while he practised, could never be shut for long, and that chartered his unpredictable every day.

Official Appointments

Mr William Vivian Dickinson, MBE, has been appointed Cade Officer, Class II, with effect from January 12, according to the Gazette published this morning.

Other officers appointed by His Excellency the Governor are:

Mr Colin Stokes Ramage to be Assistant Director of Royal Observatory; Mr Denis Campbell Bray to be District Officer, Taita, Assistant Collector of Stamp Revenue, and Special Magistrate; and Dr George Cheng Kwok-kan to act as Tuberculosis specialist.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 6 Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.30, Contact, Programme for the Evening Generation with News, Views, Interviews, Stories and Music. 7.00, Cantones by Radio, Lesson 5, Prepared by S. K. Lee, Assistant Director, Radio Hongkong. 7.10, Old Time Dance Orchestra (Recorded). 7.15, World News (London Relay). 7.20, News Report. 7.30, O.B.E. (Studio). 7.45, Ferry Talk and his Orchestra with Popular Vocalists and Instrumentalists. 8.00, Question Master: Market, Faith Butler, John Little, Stan Lloyd. 8.15, The Hit of the Week. 8.30, February chosen by Listeners as their favourite (Studio). 8.35, Record Roundabout 10.59, Weather Report. 11.00, Time Signal. 11.15, Goodnight Music. Don Save. The Queen. 11.30 Close Down.

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Wing Lok Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong.

Satisfactory Year For A.S. Watson's

A net profit of \$1,406,579 for the year 1953 was announced by Mr R. Johannessen, Chairman of A. S. Watson and Company Ltd., at the sixty-fifth ordinary yearly meeting of the company at Gloucester Building this morning.

The margin of profit allowed for a dividend of \$2 per share, the Chairman informed about 40 shareholders at the meeting.

Mr R. Johannessen presided and was supported by Sir Shousan Chow, Mr W. A. Stewart, Mr R. A. Wadsworth, Mr J. D. Clague, Mr Li Fook-wo (Directors); also Mr R. Sleep (General Manager) and Mr D. A. F. Mathers (Secretary).

Following adoption of the report and statement of accounts, Mr W. N. A. Smalley proposed the re-election of Mr R. Johannessen and Sir Shousan Chow as Directors of the Company. The proposition was seconded by Mr Hudson Chen Wood and passed unanimously.

Messrs Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company were re-appointed Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year with a fee of \$9,000. Mr Wong Chi-po proposed the re-appointment which was seconded by Mr F. A. Nixon.

Proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman said:

Before proceeding with the usual business of the Meeting I would like to say a few words as a tribute to the memory of two of the Company's Directors, Mr Wm. Paterson and Mr Li Tse-fong, who passed away most suddenly during this last year. The former, who had been the Company's Secretary since 1937, Secretary and Director since 1939 and appointed Managing Director in February 1952 had been in the service of the Company for 33 years and it is true to say that his name for more than a generation has been synonymous with the Watsons. It was in a large measure due to his efforts that the Company had expanded as it did in the post-war period and his sudden death in July last has left a gap that will be felt for some time to come.

Following Mr Paterson's death, news was received in September of the passing of Mr Li Tse-fong who was on leave in the USA. He had been on the Board of Directors since 1951, and his valued counsel, which was respected by all, will be sorely missed; his son Mr Li Fook-wo has accepted your Board's invitation to fill the vacancy left by his father's death and fills this with effect from the beginning of the current year. He knows that you will endorse the sympathy extended to the relatives of Mr Paterson and Mr Li Tse-fong by your Directors at the time of their tragic losses.

NET PROFIT

The net profit for the year amounted to \$1,406,579, to which had to be added the balance brought forward from the previous year of \$198,329, and also the sum of \$200,000, which was originally provided as a precautionary measure for taxation for the year 1953/54 but is now no longer required as we have been able to pay the balance Revenue Department that the sum of \$1,800,000 paid to our late General Managers as compensation for loss of office is allowable as a charge in assessing the Profits Tax due for that year. From this total of \$1,800,000, has to be deducted the transfer of \$200,000 to Provision for Taxation 1954/55, leaving a sum available for appropriation of \$1,600,000, which your Directors recommend be dealt with as follows:

To pay a dividend of \$2.00 per share for the year free of tax, \$1,000,000; to transfer to General Reserve, \$400,000; to write off the Compensation for Loss of Office to the late General Managers, \$150,000; and carry forward to the next account, \$54,000.

It will be observed from the Profit and Loss Account that the value of land at Canton has been written down by \$100,488. This asset now stands in the books at a nominal value of \$1. This is the first full year's trading in which no commission has been paid to the late General Managers, and your Directors consider that the sum of \$180,000 recommended as an appropriation is a reasonable reduction for the year to the Compensation for loss of their office, bringing this account down to \$80,000.

As has been impressed upon you many times before, the Company's business is a very special one. It is a business which is not only a source of income but also a source of employment for many of our people. It is a business which is not only a source of income but also a source of employment for many of our people. It is a business which is not only a source of income but also a source of employment for many of our people.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Another woman driver!"

Final Stages Of Murder Trial

Counsel in the murder trial of Wong See-hoi, 43, charged with killing his mistress, a prostitute, delivered their closing addresses to the Jury at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

The Crown case is that the accused strangled the woman Chin Ah-choi in their cubicle at 4 Tin Hau Mui Street in the Walled City in Kowloon after a quarrel on the night of October 24/25 and carried her on his back and dumped her in a well just outside the Walled City while she was still alive. The woman died of drowning, according to medical evidence.

The accused yesterday in evidence denied all this. He maintained that they had had words because he attempted to dissuade her from carrying on with her profession and that she eventually left their cubicle.

The trial is before Mr Justice J. R. Gregg and a Jury of four men and three women.

Crown Counsel, Mr D. F. O'Reilly, Mayne is prosecuting, assisted by Det-Insp. Indge-Buckingham while the accused is being defended by Mr Charles Losby, instructed by Mr M. K. Lam.

Mr Mayne submitted to the Jury that on the evidence there was only one possible verdict, that the accused was guilty. He reviewed the evidence, saying that that of the accused was partial and untrue. The accused had been and was still lying because of his guilty knowledge. He was doing so in an attempt to shield himself from the justice which should be in store for him.

TELLING TRUTH

Mr Losby, on the other hand, declared that the accused was telling the truth to the best of his recollection. It was difficult to get everything completely right when one was relying on one's recollection, he added.

He told the Jury that the Crown had not proved the guilt of the accused. The Crown witnesses were of no means all impartial, in fact the man who said he saw someone carrying something to the well was shown

port of the Company's affairs, just presented, I am sure all shareholders will agree there is very little that can be usefully added to the Chairman's remarks.

Having due regard to the conditions pertaining in all our markets, during the year under review, I consider that the results, as shown, fully warrant our satisfaction and endorse the recommendation of the Board.

I would like to add that I consider it a very wise move on the part of the Directors to completely write off the cost of the land at Canton. Also that \$180,000, roughly 10% of our net profits, is not too great a sum to write off. The late General Manager, Mr R. A. Wadsworth, was a very good friend and a very good manager. He was a very good friend and a very good manager. He was a very good friend and a very good manager.

NEW SILENT ZONES FOR THE COLONY

New silent zones during the day are to become operative on March 8, according to regulations published in today's Government Gazette, while the whole of the Colony becomes a late night silent zone.

An explanatory note says that silent zones are being prescribed over larger areas on the island and Kowloon during the day upon the advice of the Traffic Advisory Committee.

Signs to indicate where silent zones begin and end are to be erected by the Police.

Young Man Convicted On 2 Charges

A youth, Alexander Smith, alias Alex Smith, newspaper hawker, and believed to be about 19 years old, according to his own statement, was convicted by Judge James Wicks in the Victoria District Court this morning on a charge of assault with intent to rob and another charge of malicious wounding.

On an alternative charge of attempted larceny from a taxi driver, he was formally found not guilty and discharged.

Just before he was not assisted as to the accused's exact age and remanded him until 5.15 p.m. on Friday March 5, to enable him to undergo a medical examination for age.

Smith, who claimed to have been born in Felling, Ireland, not guilty to a charge of assaulting Lam Ming, of 30 Hennessy Road, second floor, who had been driving a taxi on January 10 last, and to attempted larceny from a taxi driver, was found guilty to a charge of wounding Lam Ming.

Det. Insp. T. Kavanagh, who conducted the Prosecution, assisted by Det. Sub-Inspector Fergus, said: "The accused was seen by the witness, who was playing by the Flying Star Taxi Co. About 1.15 a.m. on January 10, he was driving a taxi No. 436 along Hennessy Road. He was carrying a passenger, who was a woman, and was driving towards the end of the road when he was overtaken by the accused, who was driving a taxi No. 436 along Hennessy Road. The accused was driving towards the end of the road when he was overtaken by the accused, who was driving a taxi No. 436 along Hennessy Road. The accused was driving towards the end of the road when he was overtaken by the accused, who was driving a taxi No. 436 along Hennessy Road.

WANCHAI INCLUDED

(4) That part of Queen's Road East which lies between its junctions with Wanchai Road and Morrison Hill Road.

(5) The whole area bounded by and including, that part of Queen's Road East which lies between its junctions with Tin Lok Lane and Yee Woo Street; Yee Woo Street; that portion of Tung Lo Wom Road which lies between its junctions with Yee Woo Street and Eastern Hospital Road; Eastern Hospital Road; that part of Caroline Hill Road which lies between its junctions with Eastern Hospital Road and Link Road; Link Road; that portion of Broadwood Road which lies between its junctions with Link Road and Ventries Road; Ventries Road; that part of Sing Wo Road which lies between its junctions with Tin Lok Lane and Village Road; Village Road; that portion of Wong Nei Chong Road which lies between its junctions with Village Road and Morrison Hill Road; Morrison Hill Road; and Tin Lok Lane.

(6) Bonham Road.

(7) That portion of Pokfulam Road which lies between the Chinese Christian Cemetery and the Ebenezer Blind School; the Ebenezer Blind School; the road leading from Pokfulam Road to Queen Mary Hospital; and that part of Sassoon Road which lies between its junctions with Pokfulam Road and Victoria Road.

(8) The whole area in Kowloon bounded by and including on the north Jordan Road and by that part of Gascoigne Road which lies between its junction with Jordan Road and the sea; and bounded on the east, south and west by the sea.

Robbed Police & Naval Officers

A sentence of 12 months' hard labour was passed on 31-year-old Lau Kai-lai, by Mr Hing-shing Lo at Central this morning, when Lau pleaded guilty to stealing a fountain pen from a European Police Sub-inspector and a camera from a United States Naval Officer.

The defendant, who is unemployed and resides at 11 D'Aguilar Street, admitted stealing a fountain pen from SI P.O.D. Nicholas and a camera from a United States Naval Officer, who was on duty at the time.

Naturalisation

The following names were naturalised British subjects, as notified in the Government Gazette this morning:

Mr. Peter T. H. Lee, of 11 D'Aguilar Street, who is employed as a clerk in the office of the United States Naval Officer, and who is a resident of the Colony, was naturalised a British subject.

Mr. Joseph T. H. Lee, of 11 D'Aguilar Street, who is employed as a clerk in the office of the United States Naval Officer, and who is a resident of the Colony, was naturalised a British subject.